

FRANCE.

The Constitutional Bills Submitted to the Assembly.

MacMahon's Powers and Term of Government.

An Animated Opposition and Excited Debate.

PARIS, Jan. 21, 1875.

In the Assembly to-day the debate on the constitutional bills was opened. M. de Ventavon's bill was first taken up. It confirms President MacMahon's powers, establishes ministerial responsibility, creates a second Chamber, invests the President with the power to dissolve the Assembly, and provides that in the lapse of the Presidential power a Congress of the two Chambers shall decide upon the future government of France.

M. de Ventavon urged that as the *provisoire* plan was possible, it was necessary that it should be immediately organized.

THE OPPOSITIONIST OBJECTIONS.

The members of the Left objected to the exclusion of republican principles from the measure when the Republic was the existing form of government. M. de Carayon-Latour, legitimist, opposed all the constitutional bills. He attacked the Republic and Empire, urged the restoration of the monarchy and declared his party would vote in favor of granting Marshal MacMahon only the means necessary to preserve order. He attempted to read the letter of Prince Bismarck, published during the Armin trial, in which the Prince stated that a monarchy would strengthen public credit and enable France to reform alliances.

This created great excitement in the Chamber. The reading was interrupted, and the speaker's voice drowned by shouts from all parties.

THE DIVISION NOT VOTE.

The sitting closed without a vote.

THE QUESTION OF THE EAST.

THE MONTENEGRO AND THE TURKS DRIFTING TOWARD WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 1875.

The London Globe says all the Powers are striving to insure a pacific arrangement of the difficulty between Turkey, but the warlike spirit among the Montenegrins threatens to lead to a collision.

THE PROSPECT OF A PEACEFUL ADJUSTMENT MORE HOPEFUL.

LONDON, Jan. 22—5 A. M.

A special despatch from Vienna to the *Daily News* says the prospect of an adjustment of the Montenegrin difficulty is more hopeful. It is supposed that Turkey is yielding. Austria, it is stated, will send troops to the Bosnia frontier.

THE CONDITION OF THE ROADS AGAINST THE MARCH OF AN ARMY.

The Standard's special telegram from Trieste represents that on account of the deep snow in the passes and in the roads it will be impossible for the Montenegrins to enter the Turkish territory during the next two months, except at points where the Turks are in overwhelming force.

SPAIN.

THE NATIONAL PROVISION FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE KING—SERRANO TO RETURN TO THE CAPITAL.

MADRID, Jan. 21, 1875.

King Alfonso's civil list will be fixed at 28,000,000 reales—\$3,500,000 a year.

GENERAL PALACIOS SOLICITS A PARDON.

The Carlist general Palacios has petitioned for amnesty.

FROM CARLOS TO ALFONSO.

BAYONNE, Jan. 21, 1875.

Forty-seven Carlist officers have notified the Spanish Consul in this city that they have given in their adhesion to King Alfonso.

SERRANO PREPARING TO RETURN.

Marshall Serrano will return to this city about the 22d inst.

THE CARLIST ARMY CONSCRIPTION.

It is reported that the Carlists are now enrolling youths of seventeen years in their service.

GREAT POWERS' RECOGNITION OF KING ALFONSO.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 1875.

The London Times announces that Russia, Austria and Germany have agreed to recognize Alfonso as King of Spain at once, without waiting for a proclamation by the Cortes.

ENGLAND.

A JUDICIAL SEAT MADE VACANT BY RESIGNATION.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 1875.

Right Honorable Sir Henry Singer Keating, Puisne Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, has resigned. He will probably be succeeded by Solicitor General the Right Hon. John Holker.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN A FACTORY.

A frightful boiler explosion occurred in a factory at Tordmore, Yorkshire, to-day.

Five persons were instantly killed and fifty injured.

THE LIBERALS OF PARLIAMENT PREPARING TO CHOOSE A LEADER FOR THE PARTY.

LONDON, Jan. 22—5:30 A. M.

The Daily News says a letter, signed by a large number of liberal members of Parliament, was sent to Mr. Adams, the liberal whip, last night, requesting him to call a meeting at which a leader may be chosen for the party in the House of Commons. The meeting will probably be held on the 4th prox. No doubt exists as to the cordial recognition of Lord Granville as the head of the party.

The News adds there is little doubt that the meeting will elect the Marquis of Hartington to the leadership in the House of Commons.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 1875.

The physicians in attendance upon Prince Leopold in their bulletin issued to-day announce that the patient is worse.

CANON KINGSLEY'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 1875.

A bulletin from Canon Kingsley's physicians also reports that his condition is less favorable.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Jan. 21, 1875.

Disturbances have occurred over the baptism of children by the Old Catholics in two villages of this canton, and the presence of troops is necessary to preserve order.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

HONG KONG, Jan. 21, 1875.

It is reported that the health of the Emperor of China is in a critical state.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 1875.

The London and River Plate Bank has received the following despatch from Montevideo:—"The Uruguayan government has fallen and the rebels are in power. There is general alarm; business is suspended. The British squadron in the harbor. Pedro Varela, President of the Senate, has been elected by the rebels Provisional President of the Republic."

WASHINGTON.

Party Measures Devised in Republican Caucus.

LOUISIANA STILL TO BE OPPRESSED.

Compromise Proposed by the Conservatives to the Kellogg Office-Holders.

HENRY WILSON'S LETTER.

Presidential Elections by Direct Vote of the People.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1875.

COMPROMISE PROPOSED BY THE LOUISIANA CONSERVATIVES—THE OFFICE TO BE DIVIDED EQUALLY BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES AND FORMALLY RECOGNIZED AND SUSTAINED.

The opponents of the Kellogg government in Louisiana, despairing of any but extreme radical measures, have proposed a compromise, the leading points of which are, "That Kellogg shall remain Governor and Pennsacotta as Lieutenant Governor, with an equal division of the other State officers, with reciprocal pledges that the said officers shall not resign or accept other offices or places, but discharge the duties of said offices during the residue of their terms, for which they were elected, and further that each and all shall pledge to sustain each other in proper and faithful discharge of their duties; that all the Senators shall, as once take their seats in the Senate and recognize Pennsacotta as Lieutenant Governor, and the House of Representatives when organized; that all the members of the House returned by the Returning Board and no others shall meet in the House and recognize Mr. Wilson as Clerk of the House until the House is fully organized and a Speaker and his successor elected; that the first act after a call of the House shall be a nomination for Speaker, and the Clerk shall call the roll in his hands according to law, and the person then having a majority of votes shall be the Speaker, and so on until the House shall be organized by the election of all its officers; that the House shall recognize the Senate as organized, and the two bodies shall jointly recognize W. P. Kellogg as Governor and the other State officers determined herein as the lawful State officers; that the Legislature shall agree by resolution not to disturb the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, &c., by impeachment or otherwise, based upon any charge or allegation for offenses in the past or in the future, unless for real offenses and in accordance with law; that the White League shall immediately disband, and restore to the State government the arms and munitions of war taken on the 14th of September last."

This proposition has been fully agreed to by all the conservatives; and General Ogden, who is at the head of the White League, has been induced to comply with the programme so far as he is concerned. It has been transmitted to the leading democratic Senators here, and though no opinion has as yet been expressed about it, it is believed that it will be approved by both republicans and democrats. Antoine is the only one in the way, and he is said to insist upon remaining Lieutenant Governor, though the State may be ruined and made hopelessly bankrupt.

THE ELECTION OF WALLACE AS SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA AND HOW IT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT BY CAMERON HIMSELF—POLITICAL RETRIBUTION ILLUSTRATED.

It is said here that the election of Wallace (democrat) to the Senate from Pennsylvania was the result of a political miscalculation on the part of Senator Cameron and the cause of a good deal of chagrin to him. The story is that, not anticipating the tidal wave, Senator Cameron had laid his plans for the defeat of Mr. Scott and the choice in his place of Don Cameron. To this end, it is charged, he labored to defeat many republican candidates for the Legislature in the Western part of the State, who were Scott men, not thinking, of course, that the democrats might thus with his help carry the State, as they did. Senator Scott, it is said, feels very sore, but the result probably does not please Mr. Cameron either. There are people here who were enough to see that, even with a democratic Legislature, Senator Cameron did not entirely give up hope, and that Mr. John Allison, who received the republican nomination in opposition to Wallace, with the understanding that, if it should prove likely to be anything more than an empty honor, he would promptly give place to Don Cameron. This last may be a mere rumor, though it is common talk; but that Mr. Cameron did contribute to the democratic victory in Pennsylvania is openly asserted.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE NEXT HOUSE—MR. BLAINE'S WITTISSIM ON THE ASPIRING CANDIDATES.

Speaker Blaine, who is one of the readiest and most brilliant wits in Washington society, and has the reputation of saying more bright things than any member of either house, raised a laugh at the expense of the numerous candidates for the Speakership to-day. It happened by chance that there were gathered all him Kerr, Cox, Fernando Wood, Randall, Clymer and two or three others who are looked upon as possible successors of Mr. Blaine, and they began to rally him upon the doubtful prospects of the republican party. He replied, "Gentlemen, I am like a cross-eyed schoolmaster in my country, in Maine, who exclaimed one day, 'that boy is now looking at I want him to rise immediately and stand up in his place, and twenty-seven boys stood up simultaneously in different parts of the schoolroom. Now,' added Mr. Blaine, 'if I should ask who is to be the next Speaker, at least seven of you gentlemen would look up at me as I do.'"

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1875.

PARTY MEASURES DEVISED BY THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS—BETTER GOVERNMENT FOR THE SOUTH.

The House Caucus Committee appointed to prepare bills for the better government of the Southern States have completed their labors and have informed Mr. Maynard that they are ready to report whenever the caucus is called. It has been suggested that it should be held on Saturday, at noon, though it is possible the call may be made for to-morrow night, the object being to have time for discussion and to dispose of the report, so that the Judiciary Committee may present the bill and resolutions on Monday next. As to Louisiana, a joint resolution has been prepared recognizing the legality of the Kellogg government as the most effective manner in which to settle all dispute on that point. A Supplemental Enforcement act has also been drafted, which will give the President discretionary authority in enforcing the laws in disaffected districts in the Southern States. The bills originally introduced in the House by Mr. White, the Chairman of the committee, and Mr. Whitely, a member of the committee, generally known here as acts to legalize repealing at elections, have been shown of some their features and amended so as to conform somewhat to the spirit of the constitution. The committee rejected with emphasis the proposition to put all the Southern States again under federal jurisdiction during the general elections.

The committee has agreed upon a new measure to create a bureau of commissioners to take testimony wherever there have been deeds of violence, and to have plenary power in collecting the facts which shall be presented to the federal courts, in order that offenders may be tried and

punished. It has not been fully agreed as yet whether to report this measure to the caucus. It can be stated that a number of influential republicans will hesitate or refuse to go into the caucus, as they do not care to be bound by the action of the majority, and think the arrogance and presumption of the Southern members something unprecedented; nor is this opinion confined wholly to Northern members. A few of the Southern republicans who see the folly of attempting to force people with bad laws will not unite with the radical carpet-baggers in their effort to perpetuate themselves in office. The caucus will undoubtedly be a lively one, and the debate on the adoption of the measures framed by the committee, will, it is said, be unusually bitter.

RECOGNITION OF THE SENATE.

Senator Morton will to-morrow introduce a resolution declaring the Kellogg government the de facto government of Louisiana, and Senator West will present the new credentials of Mr. Pinchback as Senator-elect from Louisiana.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL AND THE CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTIONS.

The Connecticut republican resolutions caused a good deal of laughter here, and people give credit to Postmaster General Jewell for the adroitness with which these resolutions praise the President in the name of the principles he recently violated. They repeat pretty accurately the ground which the Postmaster General took as to the New Orleans events, and it is said that they hoist the President upon Mr. Jewell's platform.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S LETTER ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The Vice President receives a great many letters of congratulation from all parts of the country upon his recently published letter on public affairs. Those which have so far reached him from the West refer not to the letter itself, but to the summary of it published in the *HERALD* last Monday, and it is not improper to say that that summary gave great satisfaction to the Vice President, though he did not see it until it was printed.

THE PRESIDENT INSTRUCTS THE ARKANSAS COMMITTEE IN REGARD TO THEIR FORTHCOMING REPORT.

The President to-day visited the Capitol and sent for the republican members of the Arkansas Investigation Committee—Messrs. Poland, Scudder and Ward—to impress upon them the importance of submitting their report a solid radical document. He heard that the report which he had heard that the republican members were not united, was untrue.

POSSIBLE VETO OF THE "LITTLE TARIFF BILL."

BY THE PRESIDENT.

Notwithstanding the democratic pressure and the dissension of a score of republicans, the House to-day agreed to the conference report on the "Little Tariff Bill," and it now goes to the President for his signature. It is intimated tonight that he is not in a hurry to approve it, and it is possible he may veto it on the ground that the new Tariff bill, which the Secretary of the Treasury is now preparing, will render it unnecessary.

NEWS OF ZACH CHANDLER'S DEFEAT—THE VARIOUS SEATS IN THE SENATE.

The most important matter of gossip at the Capitol to-day was a despatch received by Senator Ferry announcing that Judge Christianity had been elected Senator in place of Mr. Chandler, in Michigan. The telegram stated that he received but one majority. It was not unpleasant news to Mr. Dawes, who immediately informed Sergeant-at-Arms French that he wanted Mr. Chandler's seat as it is on the republican side, and he did not wish to be compelled to take a seat on the democratic side of the Senate when the Forty-fourth Congress convened. Mr. French assured him that his desire should be law. The other available seat on the republican side now is that of Senator Pratt, of Indiana, who steps down and out to make room for Mr. McDonald.

The defeat of Senator Chandler is counted here by republicans as another blow at the third term scheme. Mr. Chandler was undoubtedly popular in Michigan, but he has been reckoned among the few public men who favor a third term for General Grant, and the opponents of a third term scribe his defeat chiefly to this.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT REGULATING AND PROVIDING FOR THE CHOICE OF PRESIDENT—DANGERS ARISING OUT OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE—PASSAGE OF THE "LITTLE TARIFF BILL."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1875.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a Message of the President in regard to strengthening the coast defenses, similar to that read in the House of Representatives yesterday. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

Mr. WRIGHT, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported adversely on the bill to abolish the system of malfeasance, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. HAMILIN, (rep.) of Maine, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported adversely on the bill to reduce the salary of the President of the United States, with the request that it be placed on the calendar with the adverse report. So ordered.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The unfinished business being the resolution from the Committee on Privileges and Elections proposing an amendment to the constitution in regard to the election of President and Vice President was called up.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., said this was a subject entirely above all party considerations; men of all parties could address themselves to it independently of the excitement which now pervades the country. The proposition was to amend the constitution so as to bring the election home to the people as near as possible, and at the same time avoid the dangers which are threatened by the present mode. When he looked back over the history of the country it was a matter of surprise to him that there had not been trouble resulting from the imperfection of our system. There was a contest between the republicans in the States, to settle contested election cases of election. The election of electors might be attended with fraud, violence and tumult, and there was no power to correct the evil. He pointed out at some length the imperfections of the present system, and said under it too much power was vested in the hands of the Vice President, the President of the Senate, to whom the electoral votes must be sent under seal. Six times it has happened that the Vice President has counted votes where he himself was a candidate. John Adams counted the vote and declared himself elected in 1787. Mr. Jefferson counted the vote in 1801, when there was a tie. Suppose there had been two sets of electors there from any one State—one set making a tie vote and the other electing Jefferson—there was no power to prevent him from counting the vote which would have elected him. Again in 1821, Mr. Thompson, who was a candidate, counted that vote. In 1827 Mr. Van Buren did the same thing, and declared himself elected. In 1841 Mr. Johnson counted the vote, and in 1851 Mr. Breckinridge did so. A thousand times over he has been honest in all these cases, an instance might arise when dishonesty on the part of the Vice President would elect the President. It has occurred to the framers of the constitution that there might be two sets of delegates or fraud in the vote of the electors. The Vice President of the vote in the presence of the two houses of Congress, and said that the two houses of Congress were as witnesses only. They could not act as a joint convention.

IMPERFECTIONS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

As to the dangers and difficulties which attended the present system they were many. In case of death or non-attendance of electors from any State other electors from that State might fill vacancies. Suppose an elector died, and the State failed to send other electors, and the State failed to send the other side could select one and thus have the majority on their side. A majority of one could cast the entire vote of the State of New York or 2,500,000 people might be utterly silent in their vote for President. Under the present system ten States could elect the President of the United States. It was now an election by States, not an election by people. In 1856 there were thousands of voters who did not vote. It was not because there was no electoral ticket in the field there for Fremont and Dayton. Under the present system another person was found in the vicinity of the house, and he took the ticket in these men, in camps, and most of those who can get away will probably leave; but it is a difficult and dangerous matter to get away, for the people will have to walk, and run the gauntlet of snow slides on their way out of the canyons.

A FATAL SNOW SLIDE.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Jan. 21, 1875.

Another snow slide occurred in Big Cottonwood Canyon yesterday afternoon, near the Richman road. A party of men engaged in "making down" are now here were caught by the slide. Six men, named Thomas H. Broderick, William Ritter, Charles Dobbie, James Breese, Henry Atkins and Reuben Moore, were carried away, and their bodies have not yet been recovered. George McConlin and Thomas White were swept away and covered with snow, but were dug out and their lives were saved. The slide extended a distance of about one mile, and was about 200 yards wide. Yesterday the bodies of the six persons killed by the snow slide at Alta City were recovered. It is supposed that many other persons have perished under the snow, but their bodies are covered with snow to such a depth that they will not be found for some time. In one dismolded house was found the body of Mrs. Carey, sitting in a rocking chair, with an infant clasped in her arms, and nearby the bodies of her husband and little girl. They had all perished from suffocation. As the snow was so deep, the bodies were not found until they were dug out. A man who had been sleeping beside him was found dead. The dead body of another person was found in the vicinity of the house, and he had taken refuge in the incamp, and most of those who can get away will probably leave; but it is a difficult and dangerous matter to get away, for the people will have to walk, and run the gauntlet of snow slides on their way out of the canyons.

KILLED—SEVERAL FAMILIES SUFFOCATED.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Jan. 21, 1875.

Another snow slide occurred in Big Cottonwood Canyon yesterday afternoon, near the Richman road. A party of men engaged in "making down" are now here were caught by the slide. Six men, named Thomas H. Broderick, William Ritter, Charles Dobbie, James Breese, Henry Atkins and Reuben Moore, were carried away, and their bodies have not yet been recovered. George McConlin and Thomas White were swept away and covered with snow, but were dug out and their lives were saved. The slide extended a distance of about one mile, and was about 200 yards wide. Yesterday the bodies of the six persons killed by the snow slide at Alta City were recovered. It is supposed that many other persons have perished under the snow, but their bodies are covered with snow to such a depth that they will not be found for some time. In one dismolded house was found the body of Mrs. Carey, sitting in a rocking chair, with an infant clasped in her arms, and nearby the bodies of her husband and little girl. They had all perished from suffocation. As the snow was so deep, the bodies were not found until they were dug out. A man who had been sleeping beside him was found dead. The dead body of another person was found in the vicinity of the house, and he had taken refuge in the incamp, and most of those who can get away will probably leave; but it is a difficult and dangerous matter to get away, for the people will have to walk, and run the gauntlet of snow slides on their way out of the canyons.

ATTEMPT TO RESIST THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION IN EDGEMOND COUNTY—THE PERSONS RESISTING ARRESTED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 21, 1875.

Great alarm was occasioned in Edgemoor County, South Carolina, to-day, and the counties adjacent, at the threatening of another serious outbreak like that of last autumn.

The history of South Carolina since the beginning of the republican process of reconstruction has been, like that of other Southern States, the record of bayonet interference to sustain the rule of carpet-baggers and emancipated negroes. The negroes have been implicated in resisting the exercise of the functions of constable by the colored men who occupy that office in the county of Edgemoor. They were all arrested, however, and everything is now very quiet.

Tennant, the negro militia captain, who hired the negro to set fire to General Butler's house, and who fired on the officers of the law, is still at large and cannot be found.

A FATAL SNOW SLIDE.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Jan. 21, 1875.

Another snow slide occurred in Big Cottonwood Canyon yesterday afternoon, near the Richman road. A party of men engaged in "making down" are now here were caught by the slide. Six men, named Thomas H. Broderick, William Ritter, Charles Dobbie, James Breese, Henry Atkins and Reuben Moore, were carried away, and their bodies have not yet been recovered. George McConlin and Thomas White were swept away and covered with snow, but were dug out and their lives were saved. The slide extended a distance of about one mile, and was about 200 yards wide. Yesterday the bodies of the six persons killed by the snow slide at Alta City were recovered. It is supposed that many other persons have perished under the snow, but their bodies are covered with snow to such a depth that they will not be found for some time. In one dismolded house was found the body of Mrs. Carey, sitting in a rocking chair, with an infant clasped in her arms, and nearby the bodies of her husband and little girl. They had all perished from suffocation. As the snow was so deep, the bodies were not found until they were dug out. A man who had been sleeping beside him was found dead. The dead body of another person was found in the vicinity of the house, and he had taken refuge in the incamp, and most of those who can get away will probably leave; but it is a difficult and dangerous matter to get away, for the people will have to walk, and run the gauntlet of snow slides on their way out of the canyons.

KILLED—SEVERAL FAMILIES SUFFOCATED.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Jan. 21, 1875.

Another snow slide occurred in Big Cottonwood Canyon yesterday afternoon, near the Richman road. A party of men engaged in "making down" are now here were caught by the slide. Six men, named Thomas H. Broderick, William Ritter, Charles Dobbie, James Breese, Henry Atkins and Reuben Moore, were carried away, and their bodies have not yet been recovered. George McConlin and Thomas White were swept away and covered with snow, but were dug out and their lives were saved. The slide extended a distance of about one mile, and was about 200 yards wide. Yesterday the bodies of the six persons killed by the snow slide at Alta City were recovered. It is supposed that many other persons have perished under the snow, but their bodies are covered with snow to such a depth that they will not be found for some time. In one dismolded house was found the body of Mrs. Carey, sitting in a rocking chair, with an infant clasped in her arms, and nearby the bodies of her husband and little girl. They had all perished from suffocation. As the snow was so deep, the bodies were not found until they were dug out. A man who had been sleeping beside him was found dead. The dead body of another person was found in the vicinity of the house, and he had taken refuge in the incamp, and most of those who can get away will probably leave; but it is a difficult and dangerous matter to get away, for the people will have to walk, and run the gauntlet of snow slides on their way out of the canyons.

A FATAL SNOW SLIDE.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Jan. 21, 1875.

Another snow slide occurred in Big Cottonwood Canyon yesterday afternoon, near the Richman road. A party of men engaged in "making down" are now here were caught by the slide. Six men, named Thomas H. Broderick, William Ritter, Charles Dobbie, James Breese, Henry Atkins and Reuben Moore, were carried away, and their bodies have not yet been recovered. George McConlin and Thomas White were swept away and covered with snow, but were dug out and their lives were saved. The slide extended a distance of about one mile, and was about 200 yards wide. Yesterday the bodies of the six persons killed by the snow slide at Alta City were recovered. It is supposed that many other persons have perished under the snow, but their bodies are covered with snow to such a depth that they will not be found for some time. In one dismolded house was found the body of Mrs. Carey, sitting in a rocking chair, with an infant clasped in her arms, and nearby the bodies of her husband and little girl. They had all perished from suffocation. As the snow was so deep, the bodies were not found until they were dug out. A man who had been sleeping beside him was found dead. The dead body of another person was found in the vicinity of the house, and he had taken refuge in the incamp, and most of those who can get away will probably leave; but it is a difficult and dangerous matter to get away, for the people will have to walk, and run the gauntlet of snow slides on their way out of the canyons.

KILLED—SEVERAL FAMILIES SUFFOCATED.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Jan. 21, 1875.

Another snow slide occurred in Big Cottonwood Canyon yesterday afternoon, near the Richman road. A party of men engaged in "making down" are now here were caught by the slide. Six men, named Thomas H. Broderick, William Ritter, Charles Dobbie, James Breese, Henry Atkins and Reuben Moore, were carried away, and their bodies have not yet been recovered. George McConlin and Thomas White were swept away and covered with snow, but were dug out and their lives were saved. The slide extended a distance of about one mile, and was about 200 yards wide. Yesterday the bodies of the six persons killed by the snow slide at Alta City were recovered. It is supposed that many other persons have perished under the snow, but their bodies are covered with snow to such a depth that they will not be found for some time. In one dismolded house was found the body of Mrs. Carey, sitting in a rocking chair, with an infant clasped in her arms, and nearby the bodies of her husband and little girl. They had all perished from suffocation. As the snow was so deep, the bodies were not found until they were dug out. A man who had been sleeping beside him was found dead. The dead body of another person was found in the vicinity of the house, and he had taken refuge in the incamp, and most of those who can get away will probably leave; but it is a difficult and dangerous matter to get away, for the people will have to walk, and run the gauntlet of snow slides on their way out of the canyons.

KILLED—SEVERAL FAMILIES SUFFOCATED.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Jan. 21, 1875.

Another snow slide occurred in Big Cottonwood Canyon yesterday afternoon, near the Richman road. A party of men engaged in "making down" are now here were caught by the slide. Six men, named Thomas H. Broderick, William Ritter, Charles Dobbie, James Breese, Henry Atkins and Reuben Moore, were carried away, and their bodies have not yet been recovered. George McConlin and Thomas White were swept away and covered with snow, but were dug out and their lives were saved. The slide extended a distance of about one mile, and was about 200 yards wide. Yesterday the bodies of the six persons killed by the snow slide at Alta City were recovered. It is supposed that many other persons have perished under the snow, but their bodies are covered with snow to such a depth that they will not be found for some time. In one dismolded house was found the body of Mrs. Carey, sitting in a rocking chair, with an infant clasped in her arms, and nearby the bodies of her husband and little girl. They had all perished from suffocation. As the snow was so deep, the bodies were not found until they were dug out. A man who had been sleeping beside him was found dead. The dead body of another person was found in the vicinity of the house, and he had taken refuge in the incamp, and most of those who can get away will probably leave; but it is a difficult and dangerous matter to get away, for the people will have to walk, and run the gauntlet of snow slides on their way out of the canyons.

KILLED—SEVERAL FAMILIES SUFFOCATED.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Jan. 21, 1875.

Another snow slide occurred in Big Cottonwood Canyon yesterday afternoon, near the Richman road. A party of men engaged in "making down" are now here were caught by the slide. Six men, named Thomas H. Broderick, William Ritter, Charles Dobbie, James Breese, Henry Atkins and Reuben Moore, were carried away, and their bodies have not yet been recovered. George McConlin and Thomas White were swept away and covered with snow, but were dug out and their lives were saved. The slide extended a distance of about one mile, and was about 200 yards wide. Yesterday the bodies of the six persons killed by the snow slide at Alta City were recovered. It is supposed that many other persons have perished under the snow, but their bodies are covered with snow to such a depth that they will not be found for some time. In one dismolded house was found the body of Mrs. Carey, sitting in a rocking chair, with an infant clasped in her arms, and nearby the bodies of her husband and little girl. They had all perished from suffocation. As the snow was so deep, the bodies were not found until they were dug out. A man who had been sleeping beside him was found dead. The dead body of another person was found in the vicinity of the house, and he had taken refuge in the incamp, and most of those who can get away will probably leave; but it is a difficult and dangerous matter to get away, for the people will have to walk, and run the gauntlet of snow slides on their way out of the canyons.

constitutional. It was the intention of the framers of the constitution to make the election of President independent of Congress. But this second rule made the election of President depend upon either House of Congress, as either House under this rule could prevent the counting of the vote of any State. In case the House and Senate should both be republican the former might throw out the republican States and the latter throw out the democratic States until no votes were left, and then the election would be thrown into the House of Representatives. An election by the House would be a mere choice of the few over the many, and both times the country came very near being shipwrecked. In an election by the House, Nebraska, with her 2,000 people, would have the same vote as New York, with her 2,500,000 inhabitants. Under the present system, the electoral vote never approached within ten miles of the popular vote, and in some instances it varied as much as thirty per cent. He reviewed at some length the report of the committee which accompanies the proposed amendment.

D